



TAFT CENSURES WALLACE.

ASKED HIM TO RESIGN.

Chief Engineer's Conduct Severely
Criticism by Secretary of War.

(FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.)

Washington, June 29.—Secretary Taft to-day announced that he had called for and the President had accepted the resignation of John F. Wallace, chief engineer of the Panama Canal Commission, to take effect immediately. The Secretary made public as nearly as possible the language of his interview with Mr. Wallace last Sunday morning, and his statement includes a severe criticism of the course of the ex-chief engineer. Mr. Wallace announced to the Secretary on that occasion his intention of resigning his office as chief engineer in charge of the work, as he had accepted an offer, more advantageous from a financial point of view, which would make it necessary for him to remain continuously in New-York. He said, however, that he would be glad to remain, at least for a time, a member of the commission.

At the conclusion of Mr. Wallace's general statement the Secretary of War said in substance:

Mr. Wallace, I am inexpressibly disappointed, not only because you have taken this step, but because you seem so utterly insensible of the significance of your conduct. You come with the bald announcement that you quit your task at a critical moment, on the eve of important work and in the midst of reorganization plans under which you accepted your position, with your department unperfected in organization, and when you know, too, that my public duties call me to the Philippines for several months.

I must be allowed to remind you that when you were employed by the commission, a little over a year ago, you were receiving only \$15,000 per annum under your former position, and that your salary was fixed at the sum demanded by yourself, \$25,000. That was for constant service on the isthmus, where the construction work was to be performed and your services rendered. You knew the risks to yourself and to your family, if they went with you, in the work you assumed an obligation to do. If you had not desired the position you need not have sought nor accepted it, but I understand that quite the contrary was the case.

I can refer more positively to recent events within my own knowledge. When the President found it necessary to make a reorganization of the former commission you were consulted in the frankest manner about every feature of the reorganization and were encouraged freely to express your opinions. Indeed, your voluntary suggestions from the isthmus embraced the proposal that you yourself be made a member of the commission and chief engineer on the isthmus. The substance of the plan of reorganization, as afterward embodied in the President's executive order of April 1, was cable to you by me, and you signed me your fullest approval of it, and your thanks, for it included the appointment of yourself as a commissioner, as you had solicited, and a member of the executive committee.

The new plan of organization was warmly accepted and endorsed by you when you arrived in Washington, and you expressed your hearty approval of it in the most unequivocal manner, not only to the President and myself, but to members of the commission and its counsel, and just before sailing for the isthmus you called upon us and voluntarily thanked me in the warmest terms for what had been done in the reorganization of the canal work and in the positions which had been given you. You co-operated for all these weeks in the work of reorganization and accepted the position assigned you under the President's order of April 1. The President and myself relied upon this fact in making up the plans, and the other members were selected with that in view.

Now, within twelve days after your arrival upon the isthmus you send me a cable which, read in the light of what you say to-day, signifies your practical acceptance of an offer of another position inconsistent with the performance of your duties on the isthmus. I am astonished that you should be so disregardful of the splendid opportunities of the position which were made you by me, and the famous world over by the honorable performance of your duties of chief engineer.

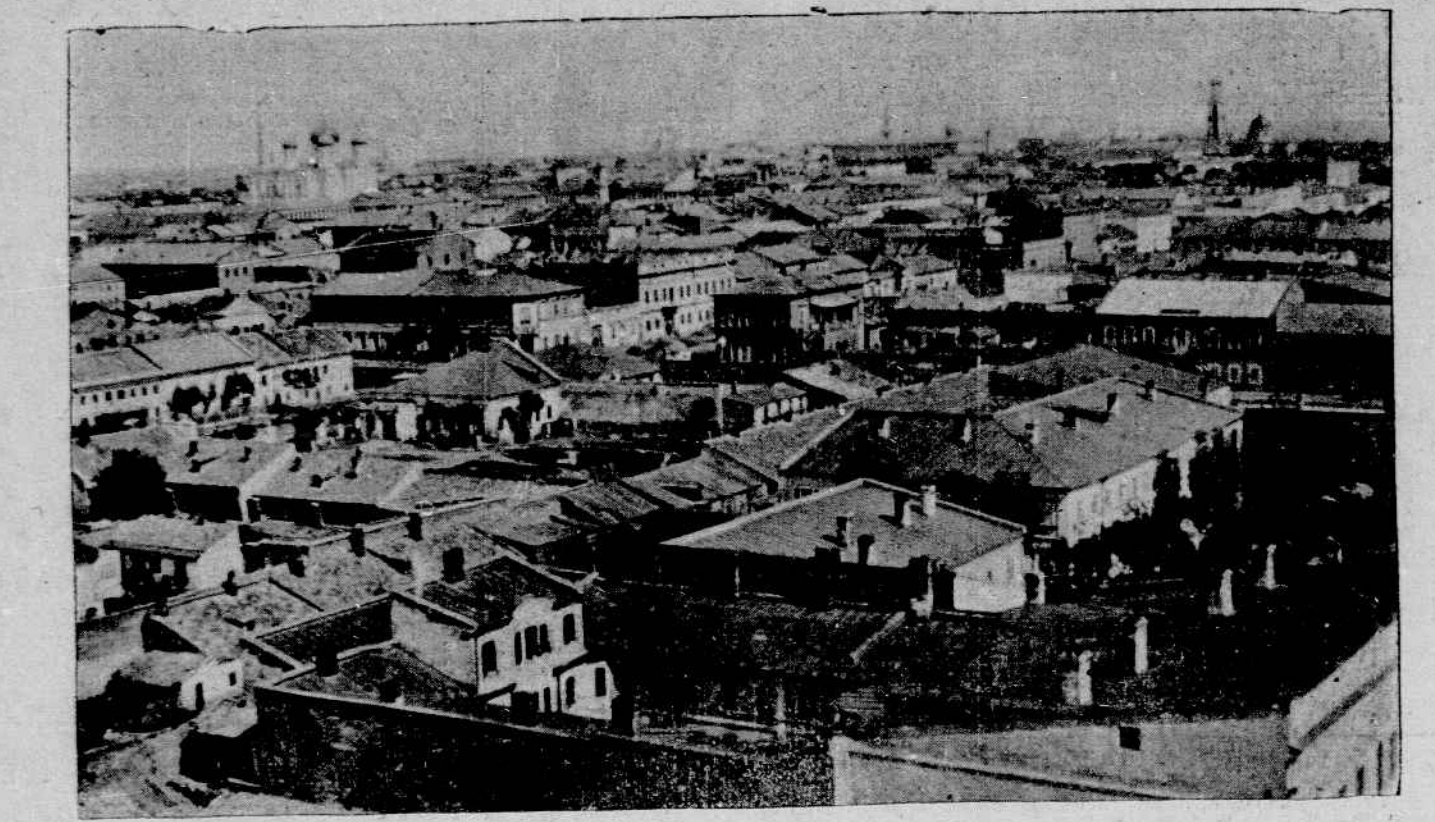
For mere lucre you change your position overnight without thought of the embarrassing position in which you place your government by this action, when the engineering forces on the isthmus are left without a real head and your department is not perfected in organization, when the advisory board of engineers is to assemble under call of the President within two months, and when I am departing for the Philippines on public duty. All this you know as well as I know it, but it has not had the least influence upon your action—you have thought of yourself, and yourself alone. I consider that by every principle of honor and duty you were bound to treat the subject differently. You have permitted the President and all of us to proceed in full confidence that you would perform the functions of chief engineer, and now in an hour you drop your great duties and throw them back upon us as if it were a matter of no consequence, and all this for your personal advantage solely.

Mr. Wallace, I do not agree with your idea of your rights, nor with your idea as to your duties. I do not agree that the President's original order giving him the right to discharge an unfaithful commission, gave you the right to abandon your duties at a critical moment; but, independent of that original order, you accepted the duties of chief engineer on the isthmus under the recent order of April 1, which was made in co-operation with you and to suit your views. More than this: Your duty in the premises is not measured by your mere legal contractual rights. It should be measured by the high obligation of a public officer with a sacred allegiance to the government it should be his honor and his pleasure to serve. You were, therefore, in honor bound by all that has preceded to continue to perform your duties upon the isthmus until such time—a year at least—as would have afforded us reasonable opportunity to select a competent successor and prepare him for the great duties of that office.

You make not the least complaint against your associates, superior or inferior (I know of no possible ground for it). You are influenced solely by your personal advantage. Great fame attached to your office, but also equal responsibility, and now you desert them in an hour. Then, from a standpoint of policy, you are making a profound mistake. If you could withdraw from your new arrangements, which I do not suggest, I could have no confidence (since I now know your conception of duty) that you would not in the future repeat the same act at a moment even more critical,

Continued on third page.

20TH CENTURY—18 HOURS—CHICAGO.
The 20th Century Limited of the New York Central Lines leaves New York daily at 2:30 p. m., due Chicago 4:30 next morning. Returning, leave Chicago via Lake Shore 2:30 p. m., due New York 5:30 next morning. To secure best accommodations reservations should be made early.—Adv.

BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ODESSA.
Rioting and fighting of a most serious nature are reported from this important Russian port on the Black Sea. Much of the city has been laid waste by the torch and pillage.

CONFESSES TO BRANDING.

DR. HUNT IS DISMISSED.

Says He Thoughtlessly Burned
"Fakir" on Patient's Chest.

Dr. John W. Brannan, president of the board of trustees of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, yesterday dismissed Dr. Dubois Hunt, one of the internes at Gouverneur Hospital, for branding Isaac Chaves, an immigrant, who complained last week that he had been branded by a doctor at Bellevue Hospital. Dr. Gregory, the acting superintendent at Bellevue, who suspended Dr. Hunt, said last night that the interne had confessed to branding the word "Fakir" on the immigrant's chest.

When Chaves insisted that he had been branded in Bellevue Hospital, a thorough search was made in the records of that institution, but the books failed to show that Chaves or any one bearing a similar name had ever been a patient there. Dr. Gregory, however, was not satisfied with this search, and ordered a similar one in the records of Harlem and Gouverneur hospitals, of which he is also acting superintendent. From the records of Gouverneur Hospital yesterday morning he learned that "Isaac Chaves, thirty-two years old, no home," had been a patient there about three weeks ago, his case having been diagnosed as neuritic pain of the chest, for which he had received the "thermo-cautery" treatment.

A rigid and rapid investigation was instituted, and it was discovered that the treatment had been given by Dr. Dubois Hunt, who for the last eighteen months has been interned at Gouverneur. Dr. Gregory immediately summoned Dr. Hunt before him, and as a result of their talk Dr. Hunt confessed that he had branded Chaves.

Immediately on receiving the confession Dr. Gregory suspended the interne, and the case was immediately placed before Dr. Brannan, who followed the action of Superintendent Gregory by instantly dismissing the offender.

According to the story told by Dr. Hunt to Dr. Gregory, Chaves had repeatedly visited the institution, complaining of pains in the chest. He had been treated several times, in a superficial manner, and on the occasion of his last visit it was decided to give him what is known as the "thermo-cautery" treatment.

This treatment consists of a searing of the skin by incandescent heat, applied by platinum wires, and is a regularly accepted method of treatment for the disease in question. The platinum wire, or "needle," as it is called, is heated to a white heat by the combustion of refined benzine oil, atomized under pressure, and with it the physician goes over the surface of the skin sufficiently to blister it.

According to Dr. Hunt, who had at the time brought the man to the hospital in an ambulance, he was applying the treatment in the operating room when one of his fellows happened to pass through the room, saw the patient and remarked:

"That man is a fakir."

Dr. Dubois Hunt is a native of Toronto, Canada, and is a graduate of the Toronto Medical School, of the class of '03. He was in his last half year of Gouverneur Hospital, and there have graduated in the fall, taking the diploma awarded by the hospital. He is twenty-eight years old.

PRESIDENT'S NEPHEW HAS TYPHOID.

Son of Commander Cowles at Peninsula General Hospital.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Laurel, Del., June 29.—Walter B. Cowles, son of Commander Cowles, of the United States Navy, and a nephew of President Roosevelt, is critically ill in the Peninsula General Hospital at Salisbury, suffering from typhoid fever. Young Cowles went to Ocean City in company with his mother to obtain a much needed rest after the close of the social season at the capital, which had been a severe strain on his mother. The young man was also run down. The mother selected the quiet Eastern Shore resort to escape the whirl of society. The son took to his bed last Monday, but his disease was not pronounced typhoid until yesterday, when he was hurried by special train to the hospital. While the case is serious, the doctors say that there is no immediate danger and speak hopefully of the chances for recovery. The father of young Cowles is in charge of the Railroad, doing duty in the Philippines.

FOURTH OF JULY SPECIAL TRAIN, RETURNING FROM ATLANTIC CITY.
Via Pennsylvania Railroad. Leaves Atlantic City July 4 5:30 P. M. for New-York, stopping at Trenton, New-Brunswick, Elizabeth and Newark. Parlor and Dining Cars.—Adv.

YALE WINS 'VARSITY RACE FROM HARVARD.

The Yale eight oared 'varsity crew defeated Harvard at New-London yesterday in one of the closest and best contested races ever rowed over the famous Thames course. Yale managed to win by three parts of a length from the plucky Harvard eight. Time—Yale, 22:33.3-5; Harvard, 22:36.

Harvard won the freshman eight oared shell race by a length. Time—Harvard, 9:59; Yale, 10:04.
Harvard also won the 'varsity four oared race by three lengths. Time—Harvard, 11:22; Yale, 11:27.
(For story of the day's races see tenth page.)

FIERCE FIGHT IN HOTEL.

Detectives and Police Take Alleged
Swindlers at Gainsborough.

Two alleged swindlers were arrested by detectives attached to District Attorney Jerome's staff and the police of the West 68th-st. station, following a desperate fight in the Gainsborough apartments, No. 112 Riverside Drive, late yesterday afternoon. Revolvers and clubs were drawn, as the prisoners fought against capture.

The arrest followed what the police say was an attempt to swindle John Harris, of No. 28 West 113th-st., out of \$7,500. One of the two prisoners, the police say, had previously obtained \$12,500 from Mr. Harris on stock, alleged to have been forged, which was offered as security for the \$12,500. The prisoners, lodged in cells at Police Headquarters, described themselves as George Snyder, alias Groszender and Stroindler, a salesman, living at No. 110 West 134th-st., and George Thompson, alias McKee, a broker, of No. 18 West 124th-st. The charges against the prisoners are grand larceny and attempted grand larceny.

About 5 p. m. four men went to the apartments of Dr. John A. Harris, on the sixth floor of the Gainsborough apartments. It is said the four men were Harris himself, Champs Andrews, his counsel, and Detectives Reardon and Platt, of the District Attorney's staff. The four went to Dr. Harris's apartments. Half an hour later, two men called, and were taken upstairs to the Harris apartments. These two were Groszender and Thompson, according to the police.

At about 6:15 o'clock the apartment house was thrown into the greatest excitement by shouting and unusual sounds coming from the sixth floor. Occupants of the house hastily left their rooms, and the elevator boy, finding a fight in progress in which clubs and revolvers were being used somewhat carelessly, sent a call for police assistance to the West 68th-st. station. The police say that Thompson attempted to throw Detective Platt over the balcony on the sixth floor, but failed. Stroindler made an effort to get away by dashing down the stairs, but Detective Reardon went after him, and, following a pitched battle on the third floor landing, in which Stroindler's head was badly cut, the man was handcuffed and became submissive. Detectives Rehn and Longuet, of the West 68th-st. station, arriving, assisted in bundling the two prisoners into a carriage, when the party proceeded direct to Police Headquarters.

Mr. Andrews said that Harris met Stroindler in France last year, while both were taking automobile trips on the Continent, and that Stroindler talked with Harris, when he learned the latter was a broker at No. 62 Wall-st., regarding the investment of a large amount of money. It was finally settled that Stroindler was to invest the sum of \$250,000. Harris said Stroindler looked to be worth ten times that amount, and trusted him, according to Mr. Andrews.

It was not long after Harris got back to his Wall Street office before Stroindler appeared. They talked about the \$250,000 that Stroindler intended to invest, and the latter said his letters of credit had given out and he begged the loan, temporarily, of \$12,500, giving as collateral stock certificates which Mr. Andrews alleged were forged. In his opinion, that was in March last. The two men met often since that time, and the \$250,000, so Stroindler said, was rapidly being gotten into shape for investment. Then it occurred to Stroindler to exact a second loan of \$7,500, for temporary expenses. Harris agreed to have the money when Stroindler called yesterday afternoon in the Gainsborough apartments.

DIES ON OPERATING TABLE.

Death of Richard T. Lowndes Follows That
of His Father.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Cumberland, Md., June 29.—The report of the sudden death of Richard T. Lowndes, of Clarkeburg, was received here this evening. Mr. Lowndes followed his father, ex-Governor Lowndes, closely, the latter having died in January. His twin brother, Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., who is now returning from Europe, has suffered unusual afflictions. Within eight months his father, father-in-law, his mother-in-law and his twin brother have passed away. Richard T. Lowndes was a bright young fellow of stalwart build, and was "hail fellow, well met." He was a native of Cumberland, a Yale graduate, and went to Clarkeburg when he reached early manhood, engaging in business there with his uncle and namesake, Richard T. Lowndes, who is a millionaire. While his father was Governor he married Miss McDowell, of Danville, Ky. Mr. Lowndes died under an anesthetic while undergoing an operation for blood poisoning, which developed from a slight injury to one of his hands. Mr. Lowndes would have been thirty-four years old in November next.

\$9.00 TO NIAGARA FALLS AND RETURN.
July 1, 2, 3. Erie Railroad. Information 359, 1,150 Broadway, N. Y., 333 Fulton St., B'klyn.—Adv.

BLAST INJURES THREE.

Stone Breaks Woman's Legs—Part
of Harlem Shaken.

Three persons were injured and many in the neighborhood were badly frightened by the third explosion that has occurred since the formation of the dynamite squad by Fire Commissioner Hayes. The latest was a blast set off at St. Nicholas-ave. and 1824-st., where Ryan & Levy, contractors, are excavating for a new six story apartment house. The blast was improperly covered, and pieces of rock were sent flying in all directions.

Minnie Jones, a servant in the home of John Cockey, at No. 580 West 1834-st., was sitting on the rear porch of the house, when a stone struck her, breaking both of her legs. She was taken to the J. Hood Wright Hospital.

The others who were injured were Antonio Morelli and Patrick Flynn, laborers, who received bad cuts and bruises.

The house of Frederick Maxim, at No. 584 West 1834-st., was badly damaged by a rock which struck the second story, tearing away the wall. The house of C. S. Zloppink, at No. 582, was also damaged. Stones broke the windows of Public School No. 132, in Wadsworth-ave. In addition, several windows were broken by the terrific force of the explosion, which was heard ten blocks away.

Several children who were playing in the streets at the time narrowly escaped injury. One girl was wheeling a baby carriage through the street. A stone struck the canopy of the carriage and crashed through, but did not touch the child. When the explosion occurred many thought it was an earthquake, and rushed into the streets, making scenes of wild excitement. James F. Ryan and Michael S. McMahon, the contractors who were doing the excavating, were arrested. It is said that because there are few houses in the vicinity of the excavation the contractors have become careless lately in setting off their blasts.

East of the excavation there is a row of two story houses. All the fences in the back of this row were ripped. The woman who was injured was sitting in one of the houses. The police of the West 1824-st. station apparently accept the explanation made by the contractors, that the blast was premature, but will make a further investigation.

BURGLARS BLIND GIRL.

Cruelly Beat Her Sister—Posses
Scouring Country for Them.

Paterson, N. J., June 29 (Special).—Burglars early this morning entered the farm home of Emil Koch, near Bloomingdale, and assaulted and probably totally blinded Minnie Mertz, sixteen years old, and severely injured her eighteen-year-old sister, Gertrude. The young women are sisters of Mrs. Koch, and were spending the summer with her. Minnie's face was severely burned with sulphuric acid, her hair destroyed and she is threatened with total blindness. Gertrude has a broken nose and other bruises on her face.

The girls occupied the same room. They were aroused shortly before daybreak by a noise at the window as three men climbed into the room by means of a ladder.

"They came so quickly," Gertrude Mertz said, "that I did not have time to scream. One of the men dashed something from a bottle in the face of my sister, and the other hit me on the face with a heavy instrument. We screamed, alarming Mrs. Koch, who was asleep in another room. 'Be still, you—' one of the men shouted, and he turned as if to strike me again, but disappeared in another part of the house."

Mrs. Koch's husband was in New-York. She found the burglars busy in the dining room, and ran out of the house, screaming for help, but before assistance came the burglars fled. Mr. Koch came home while the excitement was at its height. He and Constable Tappin headed a mob of myrlars, and the other hit me on the face with a heavy instrument. We screamed, alarming Mrs. Koch, who was asleep in another room. 'Be still, you—' one of the men shouted, and he turned as if to strike me again, but disappeared in another part of the house."

DIED FROM HICCUGHS.

James K. Barber, of Stewartville, N. J., the
Victim.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]
Phillipsburg, N. J., June 29.—James K. Barber, a wealthy resident of Stewartville, Warren County, died from hiccoughs this afternoon at his home. He was attacked last Saturday, and on Monday night became unconscious, remaining in that state until death resulted. Attending physicians did all in their power to stop the hiccoughs, but were unsuccessful. Mr. Barber was in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

ODESSA UNDER MARTIAL LAW

A Semblance of Order Restored, but the Situation
Still Most Critical.

MUTINEERS FIRE ON THE CITY AGAIN

Squadron on Way with Orders to Capture or Sink the Kniaz Potemkin—Hun-
dreds Killed and Vast Amounts of Property Burned.

London, June 30.—The Odessa correspondent of "The Daily Telegraph," in a dispatch filed at 11:29 o'clock Thursday night, says that the Kniaz Potemkin is firing on the town and that Admiral Kruger's squadron is not in sight.

"The Daily Mail" prints the following from the Odessa correspondent, dated 10:40 o'clock Thursday night:

"Using full charges, the Kniaz Potemkin opened fire on the city.

"The first shell struck a house in Nyesjinskaya-st. and the second fell on a brewery. In the walls of both buildings large holes six yards wide by three yards high were torn. So far there has been no more firing.

"The Governor ordered the gas lamps extinguished and the electric currents severed, so that the city is in total darkness.

"Large bodies of troops have arrived. It is reported that there are altogether 10,000 troops in Odessa.

"This afternoon a tugboat which arrived with a commission to investigate the condition of affairs proceeded, flying the Red Cross flag, to the opposite side of the bay and reported. Two warships are lying at the harbor end of one of the main streets opposite Little Fontaine."

St. Petersburg, June 29.—Admiral Kruger's squadron is expected to arrive at Odessa to-night. His orders are to summon the Kniaz Potemkin to surrender, and, on refusal, to sink her, after which he is to assist in restoring order in the town.

The Emperor has issued the following ukase addressed to the Ruling Senate:

"In order to guarantee public safety and to terminate the disorders at Odessa and neighboring localities, we have found it necessary to declare a state of war in Odessa and district, and to invest the command of the troops in the military district of Odessa with the rights of military authority and special rights of civil administration for the defence of order and public tranquillity."

FLAMES OF REVOLUTION ONLY SMOULDERING.

London, June 30.—"The Daily Express" prints the following dispatch from Odessa, timed midnight:

"A second mutinous warship is reported to be at Cape Fontaine, ten miles from here.

"A transport with Russians from Port Arthur and a Russian steamer were held up by the Kniaz Potemkin at 5 o'clock and compelled to lie up under her guns for two hours.

"At 7 o'clock the rebel warship steamed two miles off, but shortly afterward returned to her former anchorage and fired several shots at the suburb of Langeron, where there is a detachment of Cossacks. She then swung round until her guns pointed to the centre of Odessa and fired a blank cartridge.

"The steamer which the Kniaz Potemkin stopped was seen to burst into flames.

"A bomb thrown in a street this afternoon killed six persons.

"The city penitentiary, in which there are two thousand prisoners, had a narrow escape from being blown to pieces last night. Five men had just succeeded in placing a number of powerful fuse bombs in the outer wall when they were arrested."

The Odessa correspondent of "The Daily Mail" sends the following, timed 6:25 o'clock Thursday evening:

"Intermittent firing has been going on all day long. Artillery has arrived and is in hiding near the boulevard out of sight of the Kniaz Potemkin. The battleship landed fifteen men to attend the funeral of the sailor Omitchuk, and threatened to bombard the town if any of them were arrested.

"The mutineers liberated nine officers, but killed twenty-two.

"The port is an absolute ruin from Platowsky Mole to the Russian Steamship Company's docks.

"People are only allowed in the proximity of the harbor by the guards when furnished with written permission from the commanding general."

A telegram from Sebastopol says that the Kniaz Potemkin has only ammunition for small arms.

Odessa, June 29.—A semblance of order has been restored here, but the situation is still most critical.

The Central Railway Station was destroyed by fire this evening, many persons being injured and taken to hospitals.

The funeral of Omitchuk, which has just been held, became an imposing popular demonstration, which, fortunately, was without disorder. A procession of many thousands of persons followed the body from the harbor along Preobrazhensky-st. to the military cemetery. The coffin, which was covered with the St. Andrew's flag and on which there were numerous wreaths, was carried by eight sailors. The procession was headed by priests. Neither police nor troops were stationed along the route to the cemetery, owing to a wise decision by the authorities and by which possibility of a collision was averted.

The populace is still in a revengeful mood, and unless the situation is handled with the utmost care anything may yet happen.

Thus far the only incident reported this evening, besides the burning of the Central Railway Station, is the explosion of a bomb in a private house, by which several persons were injured; but it is impossible to get precise information or permission to visit the actual scenes of conflict in the most unruly section of the city.

The populace treat the proclamation warning people to remain indoors after 9 o'clock in the evening with the greatest derision and contempt, and freely announce their intention to

ROCK BALLASTED TO CHICAGO.
The Pennsylvania Special, the 18-hour train between New-York and Chicago, runs over the most perfect road in the world, the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Standard Railroad of America.—Adv.

burn all public buildings in the course of the night.

Cossacks guard all approaches to the town, and troops patrol the streets and guard public buildings, especially the banks, within and without.

As showing the strong military hold over the city, many councillors were prevented by troops from reaching the Town Hall to attend a meeting of the Municipal Council.

Sensational accounts which cannot be definitely confirmed are current regarding Wednesday night's rioting. In these accounts it is said that no fewer than a thousand persons were killed. The troops faced a position of complete anarchy, thousands of desperate incendiaries trying to set fire to every building. They were compelled to adopt the sternest measures, and employed machine guns against the mob.

It is alleged that at 3 o'clock this morning a large body of rioters tried to enter the central part of the town by way of Polish Hill, and that a terrific fusillade was kept up by both sides with rifles and revolvers. It is also alleged that hundreds were killed, and that when the mob tried to ascend the steps near the Church of St. Nicholas to reach the Boulevard St. Nicholas Cossacks and other troops fired repeated volleys into the crowd with terrible results, wagonloads of dead being carried away. Many lives, it is said, were lost in the endeavors of the military to stop incendiarism.

The conflagration extended for over a mile, and thousands of tons of railway sleepers and all the trestles supporting the elevated railroad serving the port, together with all the contiguous buildings, were consumed, the troops in the mean while firing volleys to compel the rioters to desist. It is said that three police officers, ten policemen, twenty-three Cossacks and ten infantry soldiers were killed in these encounters.

It is impossible as yet to obtain any accurate estimate of the number of killed or injured. It is reported that the Kniaz Potemkin's crew sent a message to the city commandant to-day announcing their intention to bury their comrades with military honors, and threatening, if any interference should be attempted, to bombard the city.

Nothing has yet been heard of Admiral Kruger's squadron.

The port admiral offered himself as a hostage on board the Kniaz Potemkin for the safe return of the escort and the band sent ashore from the battleship to attend the funeral of Omitchuk, and also for the safety of the city.

Three regiments of cavalry and one of infantry are expected to arrive to-night.

St. Petersburg, June 29.—An untimed dispatch received from Odessa to-night, which may have been delayed by the authorities, says:

The mutineers of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin still hold the ship. Rear Admiral Kruger's squadron has not arrived here.

A great fire is destroying the shipping in the harbor and the buildings along the shore, and in the streets a continuous rattle of small arms is heard. The military everywhere are shooting into the crowds, which are panic stricken and unduly rushing hither and thither for shelter. The number of victims is large. A state of siege has been declared in the city.

The conflagration is sweeping along the harbor front, the sailors and strikers refusing to permit attempts to extinguish the flames. Three uninsured ships of the Pan-Russian Company have been destroyed. The office of the port administration, the stores of the Pan-Russian, Koshkin and Russian companies and many private establishments and a great number of woodyards have been burned, and the fire is now consuming long lines of railroad cars containing cargoes unloaded from foreign ships. Many ships succeeded in leaving the harbor.

The surviving officers of the battleship Kniaz Potemkin number eleven instead of eight. A

THE SECONDEMPIRE.
A new fast train on the New-York Central leaves Grand Central Station 1:57 P. M. Arrives Albany 4:30; Utica 5:47; Syracuse 6:30; Rochester 7:30; Buffalo 11:10 P. M. No excess fare.—Adv.